

no 29

R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
2 June to 8 June
1946

ARMY
MEDICAL
JUN 24 1946

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SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

The Japanese submitted reports on public assistance for April from all prefectures except Kochi. Using figures submitted by Military Government officials for Kochi, the report for Japan showed a total of about 2.7 million persons on relief. Approximately 49 million yen was expended. Deducting 505,000 yen in repayments to the government for relief granted, net grants amounted to about 48.5 million yen, or an average of 18 yen per person.

The total figures are not wholly comparable with those of March in that only the April report included payments under more laws, eliminated duplicate counting of persons receiving aid under more than one law, and accounted for repayments made to the government for aid granted.

Widespread variations were found to exist between the Japanese reports for March and April in many prefectures. These were largely due to a shift, in either direction, with emphasis placed on emergency relief measures ("Protection other than Laws") depending upon local resources. A comparison of relief case load and expenditures as reported by the Japanese Welfare Ministry on the one hand, and Military Government units on the other, showed a wide variation in some instances. An improved and uniform system of public assistance statistics is being developed but in the meantime closer liaison between Military Government units and Japanese welfare offices is indicated to at least insure that reports from Japanese to the Welfare Ministry and the Military Governments are not contradictory.

Voluntary Relief Imports

With the concurrence of SCAP, the War Department is sending Miss Rhoades

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and Reverend McKillop to Japan to represent LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) in arranging for the distribution of voluntary relief supplies from the United States to Japan and Korea, under policies of military authorities in both areas.

Conditions in Yokohama

Representatives of the Welfare Division visited destitute areas in Yokohama, accompanied by the wife and the mother of the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, Prefecture Welfare officials, Eighth Army and Kanagawa Military Government officials, and Father Bitter, Rector of Saint Sophia University in Tokyo. Places visited were a tent for homeless persons, a shelter for the aged, a "shanty-town" area for Okinawans, and sand-stone cave dwellings. In general, these persons appeared to be living on a bare minimum amount of the necessities of life. These were obtained in various ways, such as relief ration tickets, or small garden patches, waste from army kitchens, or help from neighbors. Evidence of actual disease or starvation (or a combination of both) was noticed in the case of three individuals but on the whole signs of starvation was not readily apparent. In the case of the tent group, the recent death of one person, whose body lay wrapped in rags, was attributed to inability to persuade doctors to visit and prescribe treatment.

In a subsequent conference, Welfare Ministry officials were informed of the above conditions and directed to take immediate steps to remove the tents, close the caves and provide these persons with other places of shelter, hospital care or homes and to give them adequate aid as directed in SCAPIN 775, on "Public Assistance", dated 27 February 1946.

Field Trips

During the period 15-28 May, a liaison field trip was made to Southern Honshu and Kyushu. The trip revealed large scale discrepancies between the re-

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ported amounts of foods held for welfare reserve and the actual amount on hand. Some of these misrepresentations were honest misunderstanding of what was required in the Japanese reports to Military Government Companies. In other cases deliberate false reports were made by Japanese officials. The trip has resulted in action being taken requiring the Ministries of Home and Welfare to submit without delay a true and accurate report of the former Japanese army and navy stocks held for relief purposes.

Conferences

The past week was important in that several conferences were held at national level emphasizing the importance of accurate reports being submitted at prefectural levels. The Japanese Government was informed of the inaccuracy of their reports and the necessary action that was expected of them. The result has been that the Japanese Home Ministry and Welfare Ministry have determined to take joint action in the formation of auditing teams to operate at prefectural levels to produce records in the field that are based on facts. These teams will be equipped to answer questions now disturbing prefectural officials and to guide the prefectural officials in fulfilling the requirement of reports requested by local Military Government Companies.

Red Cross

In line with changing policies of Japanese Red Cross Society for the first time, all members of the National headquarters staff were brought together for a staff meeting. The president in addressing the group outlined the changes to be put into effect and the reorganization plans of the society. He made an appeal for the cooperation of all to bring about the changes as soon as possible.

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SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A conference was held with representatives of the Government railways regarding the use of DDT residual spray for disinfestation of railways cars. They were informed that this material would not be available for the treatment of cars other than those now receiving routine disinfestation; namely, those assigned for use of the occupation forces. It is understood that present plans call for the completion of rehabilitation of passenger equipment by August. This, including a general cleaning, will be of greater value than spraying with DDT.

A conference was held with a representative of the Planning Division, CI&E Section, relative to completion of a staff study concerning a program being produced by CI&E of publicity and public education, in sanitation in general and in the nature and control of insect and rodent-borne diseases.

A meeting of the Council on Medical Education was attended at which time a report was received from the subcommittee on inspection of medical schools and teaching. Certain modifications in the membership of the Inspection Committee were suggested and a revised report is to be submitted at the next meeting.

Smallpox

A memorandum was prepared for dispatch to the Imperial Japanese Government granting a delay of thirty days in the completion of the recently directed smallpox revaccination program.

Diphtheria

Because of the diversion of production facilities from the manufacture of diphtheria toxoid to that of cholera vaccine, a postponement in the inauguration of the diphtheria immunization program is necessary. It is contemplated at pre-

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sent that this program will start by 1 September and will be completed by 15 October 1946.

Cholera

One case of cholera was reported as having occurred in a repatriate from Shanghai; patient became ill on the day of disembarkation at Hakata repatriation center. The remaining 3,462 passengers were dispersed before the diagnosis was made. Japanese Welfare Ministry has been instructed to trace these passengers insofar as possible and to keep all prefectural health officers on the alert for the occurrence of cholera in this group.

Japanese B Encephalitis

A report (telephone) was received of a suspected case of Japanese B encephalitis in Nagano prefecture. Investigation of this report continues.

Venereal Diseases

A conference was held with the Venereal Disease Control Officer for the Office of the Provost Marshal, Tokyo area, and the Venereal Disease Control Officer, 32d Military Government Company. Problems were discussed relative to the difficulty of maintaining segregation and quarantine of infected female patients in the face of present food shortages and inability of the patients to obtain adequate rations.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. The Japanese Waterworks Association reported that they had contacted all cities which had formerly used chlorine in water treatment. Of the cities which had replied, fifteen reported chlorinators out of repair. These were advised to contact local Military Government Units for assistance in obtaining repair or replacement at Isomura or Leybold Companies now operating under control of

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Eighth Army Engineer. Difficulties due to transportation, distribution, and shortage of cylinders will be corrected by the Soda Industries Control Association. Thirteen plants on Kyushu reported inability to obtain chlorine due to excessive demands of 2nd Marine Division for certain cities. It is expected that investigation of this situation by Eighth Army Engineers will correct this condition.

Insect and Rodent Control. Reports from I Corps and 106th Military Government Group areas indicate that all prefectures in these areas have sanitation and general cleanup programs in operation. Insect control teams have been organized and trained, and are operating in some cities. It has been reported by the Ministry that Japanese-produced calcium arsenite larvicide is being distributed to prefectures. This material may be used in a manner similar to Paris green.

Information has been received that some Prefectural Health Departments do not have money available for carrying out the sanitary and insect control program. Ministry officials have stated that orders to Prefectural Governors directing the appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers, the organization of sanitary teams, and the institution of the sanitary program should have been sufficient to release money from the prefectural reserve funds controlled by the Governor. Budget estimates for the program have been prepared by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and discussed with the Ministry of Finance for presentation to the next Diet.

Sanitation in Korea. The Bureau of Sanitation has reported the organization of a malaria and fly control program, coordinated with similar work of tactical troops. This has been organized for year-around insect control work with personnel employed on an annual basis. Technicians who have been attending a refresher course at the Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases have been given a course in determination of residual chlorine.

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Quarantine Service

Activities at the Uraga repatriation reception center were surveyed.

Steps were undertaken to provide modern equipment for the fumigation of ships with hydrogen cyanide at the quarantine station of Ujina. A model demonstration port using HCN will be established and Japanese trained in this method of fumigation of ships.

Measures were instituted to utilize the reception centers of Uraga and Sasebo for the processing of repatriation ships from Shanghai which were declared to be cholera ports. The reporting of cholera from Korea particularly from the port of Pasan has necessitated stopping repatriation through that port.

Nutrition Surveys

Nutrition survey reports were reviewed with the Japanese Bureau of Public Health. Simplified method for calculating data was suggested by the Nutrition Consultant.

May survey results were submitted and an analysis of the data was made showing the caloric consumption of the following Tokyo kus:

Ushigama, Akasaka, Hongo, Fukagawa, Omori, Arakawa, Oji, Itabashi, Adochi, Katsushika, Edogawa.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3011 hospitals with a capacity of 204,711 beds, 103,709 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 236,323 out-patients.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

General

The refresher course is progressing satisfactorily at the Red Cross Hospital.

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The Demonstration School is underway except for several problems regarding administration which have arisen. These have been discussed and the future of the school looks very good. The Financial Committee composed of representatives of two schools, SCAP representatives and two Japanese Ministries met to discuss what share of the budget each would assume for supplies and operating expenses. It was decided that the schools would share according to number of students and if more money was needed later on the Ministry would help. However, if other schools are opened as National Schools, it will be necessary to have a regular budget set up by the Ministries. This plan is to be discussed with the Educational Minister and a decision will be presented later.

Approval has been received for five American Civilian nurses to be on the Staff of the Demonstration School.

Surveys of prefectures are being continued.

Subcommittee on (National) refresher courses met this week and made plans to set up courses for nurses and midwives in order to enable them to qualify for National Examination. These plans will be brought before the Council on Nursing Education Monday, 10 June, for discussion and approval.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A conference was held with Group Captain Corbett and Wing Commander Stuart, medical officers representing BCOF and BCAIR respectively, regarding the quarantine of animals imported by BCOF for food purposes. The plan calls for the importation of 2000 sheep from Australia every two months for Indian troops.

It was decided to apply Japanese quarantine regulations to these animals and to call upon the Japanese government for quarantine inspection.

Personnel

Capt. Robert W. Finch, VC, was transferred to the 105th Military Government Group at Sendai.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 2-8 June 1946.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

General

Several preliminary discussions were held with members of the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association and Deans of Pharmacy Schools relative to the establishment of a Council on Pharmacy and the adoption of a Standard Curriculum for Pharmacy Schools.

Production

The price of penicillin has been established at ¥400 for a vial of 30,000 oxford units. This action was taken by the Price Control and Rationing Division, ESS and the Finance Ministry, Japanese Government. The price of ¥400 will not cover cost of production and it was therefore necessary for the Japanese Government to grant subsidies to manufacturers. All penicillin produced will now be distributed to hospitals in accordance with allocations made by a central committee established by the Welfare Ministry.

Weekly conference with representatives of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of mosquito and fly control supplies indicates a favorable trend. Approximately 20,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion has been produced. Production will be accelerated by manufacturers immediately upon receipt of U.S. stocks of fuel oil and gasoline. All necessary action for obtaining petroleum products has

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been taken and physical movement of stocks to manufacturers will begin at an early date.

Approximately 10,000 three gallon knapsack sprayers have been scheduled for production by the end of July. Approximately 5,000 insecticide sprayers suitable for spraying rice paddies and large fields are scheduled for production by the end of July. Distribution will be effected as rapidly as production is accomplished. All available Japanese spraying equipment and spraying equipment obtained through army supply channels must be utilized until Japanese production is accomplished. Quantities of calcium arsenite is being distributed to all prefectures on Kyushu Island, Shikoku Island and all prefectures on Honshu Island south of Tokyo. Calcium arsenite may be utilized in the same manner as Paris Green.

The Japanese Government has been directed to allocate 900 tons of pyrethrum flowers for the mosquito and fly control program. Approximately 300 tons per month are to be furnished during June, July and August.

Distribution

Plans are progressing for the allotment of funds from the Japanese Government to the Welfare Ministry to be used for training field inspectors to check distribution of Japanese medical supplies for the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Welfare Ministry, and to expedite distribution by Medicine Control Companies in the prefectures.

The Administrator, Naval Shipping Control Authority for Japanese Merchant Marine has directed that each repatriation vessel be supplied with DDT and dusters to be used in delousing repatriates while enroute. U. S. Army units now furnishing DDT to the reception centers at repatriation ports were directed to make sufficient additional DDT available to meet this demand. Ship's masters have been directed to procure the necessary supplies from the reception centers.

Steps were taken to provide necessary motor transportation for the Virus

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Commission operating at Okayama. Vehicles were shipped from Kobe Base.

Narcotics

This Division concluded a report of detailed survey made of the Production, Manufacture and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by the Sankyo Company, Ltd., Main Office, Tokyo, Japan, to cover period from 1930 through 1945.

A narcotic control officer attended the first meeting at the Ministry of Welfare of a series of meeting designed to acquaint representatives of all prefectural offices with the provisions of impending narcotic legislation. The formation of a national narcotic enforcement agency was discussed in detail.

Investigation by a narcotic control officer and a representative of the Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Office resulted in the arrest of a Korean in illegal possession of 25 grams of cocaine. Information obtained from him regarding a large dealer in blackmarket narcotics operating in Iwate Prefecture was turned over to the Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

General

A field trip was made to Osaka. The purpose of the visit was to investigate the facts submitted in a petition by the Grace Kindergarten. The problem was deemed to be local and arrangements were made with local Public Health Officer, Lt. M. Kaplan to negotiate a satisfactory solution.

At a conference with representatives of the Ministry of Justice, it was informally agreed that legislation would be submitted to the Cabinet for promulgation of a suitable ordinance making the mere possession of sale of food or beverages having a methyl alcohol content of more than 1 mg per cc illegal, and subject violators to the penalties provided in Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 435 (9 Apr 46)PH, (SCAPIN 871), subject: "Control of Traffic

in Poisonous Beverages".

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

SECTION X

SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA

Welfare

A training program for medical social workers is being prepared by Mrs. E. B. Cohen, new War Department Civilian Employee, member of the Welfare Staff.

An American Red Cross Civilian Relief Staff member was sent to Taejon to assist in the care of refugees in Chungchong Namdo.

The National Property Custodian has returned control of properties outside of Seoul to the Korean Residence Management Corporation. Rentals collected by the Custodian since 15 August 1945 will be returned to the Corporation.

A gift of about 500 bundles of abandoned Japanese personal property was received by the Welfare Bureau from the Kamebo Department Store for relief distribution.

The Korean women's Police Division began with an organization of 22 women who are undergoing a training course.

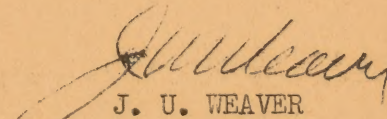
Nursing Affairs

Inspections of hospitals and Maternity Center continued to be made and progress is satisfactory. Hospital personnel are interested and are cooperating willingly.

Movies have been made on modern nursing and after the preview these will be shown in the Korean theatres to aid in the educational program. Institute enrollment is now 58 nurses and interest continues to be keen. Conferences and meetings have been held and participated in by the various representatives of the

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Bureau of Public Health and Welfare. Publicity pictures have been taken of the work by Time and Life Magazine reporters. Books on "Nursing of Children" were received from The Surgeon General's Office, and one will be loaned to each of the Provincial Health Departments.


J. U. WEAVER
Colonel, Medical Corps

Deputy Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report - 25 May 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report - 18 May 1946.

Inclosures missing

